Another Compete Shippers Resetting Refinted to Parfett to the travernessest Three Pimes the torought of Renates, to the Represent in Exteriors Buffe.

satis-relate law innews as the filting and he direction of stamping out the calmen evil was fallow with direct application to the charges made by Communicationer of Corporations Carfield. It was presented by a Republican Senator, and while accord of his associates declared that is was 'must drastie" and another Republican, Mr. Callinger of New Hampshire, denounced it de Trysteria," the amendment went through without even the formality of a roll call, so strong was the sentiment in its favor.

McCumber of North Dakota was the author of the amendment. It provides for the imposition upon any shipper who solleits or receives relates or discriminame from interstate carriers of a forfeiture to the United States of three times the amount involved, to be recovered in a eriminal setion. Mr. McCumber intended it to amprioment, but not supersude, the penalties provided by the rate bill.

Another important step by the Senate was the restoration, by a vote of 22 to 2, of be clauses imposing imprisonment in the Interstate Commerce act of 1880 which were repealed by the Elkins anti-rebate set of 1902. Senator La Follette, who has been proposing many amendments, most of them of a radical character, tried vainly cept from such common carrier any sum to have the Senate agree to increase the of money or any other valuable consideration penalties, but the provision he offered was as a rebate or offset against the regular to have the Senate agree to increase the rejected for an amendment offered by Senator Stone, a Democrat. Mr. Stone's amendment was practically similar to one offered by Senator Lodge, and when Mr. La Folette insisted upon the adoption of his own scheme to punish violators of the railway laws, Mr. Lodge accepted Mr. Stone's proposition as a substitute and it went through by a majority of 22. by a majority of 22.

Many other amendments were adopted, but these were designed to perfect the phraseology of the bill and most of them were recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

To-morrow will probably be a lively day in the Senate. When the Senate adjourned this evening it had finished the consideration of four of the eleven sections of the rate bill, and is now ready to take up the fifth secupon by both Republican factions in the apply to rebates or considerations received impromise approved by President Roose- prior to the passage and approval of this act. velt will be offered. The Republicans intend to have little to say about these amendments, preferring to let the Democrats do the talking, but it is expected that attacks upon the President from the minority side of the chamber will cause some of the Senators of his own party to come to his

In order to make as much progress as possible on the bill the Senate will meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow, an hour earlier than usual. It is being predicted to-night that the rate bill will be passed by to-morrow evening, and there is a pretty general conviction that the measure will be adopted by the Senate not later than Saturday.

The rate bill came up as the unfinished business in the Senate shortly after the Senate met to-day. The reading of the bill for amendment was resumed, beginning with Section 2. Mr. Tillman offered a number of unimportant amendments changing

An amendment proposed by Mr. Kean of New Jersey to Section 6 of the bill was accepted by Mr. Tillman as a substitute for the amendments he had offered. The section requires carriers to publish separate tariff schedules to show icing and other incidental charges and in other ways regu-

incidental charges and in other ways regulating the publication of tariff rates.

A disagreement arose over Mr. Tillman's proposed amendment to require a through rate to be published where the shipments were to be made partly by rail and partly by water. Mr. Aldrich objected to the proposition, but afterward withdrew his objection, and the amendment was agreed to.

Other amendments proposed by Mr.
Tillman to correct the phraseology of the
second section of the bill were accepted
without question.
The Senate adopted an amendment by

Mr. Warren requiring carriers to give precedence to the War Department in transportation in time of war. Mr. La Follette offered an amendment to

Mr. La Follette offered an amendment to apply penalties of imprisonment for rebates and discriminations and addressed the Senate in behalf of it.

Mr. Lodge said he had an amendment which actually restored the penal clauses which had been abolished by the law of 1903, and he thought it preferable, because the penalties in the La Follette amendment were too severe. He offered it as a substitute.

stitute.
Mr. Stone of Missouri presented an amend-Mr. Stone of Missouri presented an amendment which Mr. Lodge accepted as a substitute for his, saying that the two meant the same. This Mr. Ldoge offered as a substitute for Mr. La Follette's amendment. Mr. La Follette objected strongly to the substitute. He declared it permitted penalties as low as one hour's imprisonment. The Stone amendment as proposed by

GRAPE-NUTS.

#### Are You Fit

To be Trusted with a Good Set of BRAINS?

**GRAPE-NUTS** 

Keep them in Order.

A BRAIN FOOD AND REPAIRER.

Every minister, lawyer, journalist, physician, author or business man is forced under pressure of modern conditions to the active and sometimes over-active use

of the brain.

Analysis of the excreta thrown out by the pores shows that brain work breaks down the phosphate of potash, separating it from its heavier companion, albumen, and plain common sense teaches that this elemental principle must be introduced into the body anew each day, if we would re-place the loss and rebuild the brain tissue.

We know that the phosphate of potash, as presented in certain field grains, has an affinity for albumen and that is the only way gray matter in the brain can be built. It will not answer to take the crude phosphate of potash of the drug shop, for nature rejects it. The elemental mineral must be presented through food directly

These facts have been made use of in the manufacture of Grape-Nuts, and any brain worker can prove the value of the proper election of food by making free weeks. Sold by grocers everywhere (and in immense quantities). Manufactured by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, M.ch.

Mr. Ledge was adopted by a cote of the total, Mr. Clark (Mont.). Mr. McKnery (Lat.) and Mr. Stone (Mont.). Mr. McKnery (Lat.) and Mr. Stone (Mont.). Mr. McKnery (Lat.) with the Marminiscense in the affermative, and Messes a California (N. H.) and Lat Pollette (Wise.), Republicate, voting with the Democrate in the negative.

(In the next roll call demanded by Mr. Stone or the Lat Pollette amendment as amendment of the outer was 71 to 2. Mr. Callinger and Mr. Parties only voting in the negative.

Mr. McComber never against the amendment that any shipper receiving rebates about forfail to the Covernment, to be recovered by a criminal out. Orea times the amount of the rebates granted. He said he was led to offer the amendment by the report of Commissioner Carfield in the Standard (Mr. McCombestoner Carfield in the Standard (Mr. McCombestoner Carfield in the Standard (Mr. McCombestoner Carfield in the Standard (Mr. Carlinger thing) the "hysteria" of the whole actives had been foreibly shown this atternoon. He condemmed Mr. McCombest coat.

Mr. Aldrich thought that unless the

ments would make the rate bill look like describes cost.

Mr. Aldrich thought that unless the amendment named the specific grants to be penaltered the farmers of Mr. McCamber's own State (North Initiats) would be indenser of presecution for receiving low rates on their grain shipments.

Mr. Speciar suggested that a bill providing for the same object had passed the House and would undoubtedly be reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee. He believed that it ought to be treated as an independent measure.

Mr. McCumber's amendment was adopted without a division. It reads:

Any person, corporation or company who chail deliver property for interstate trans-portation to any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, or for whom as consignor or consignes any such carrier shall transport property from one State, Territory or District of the United States to any other State, District. Territory or foreign country, who shall knowingly and wifully, by employee, agent, officer or otherwise, directly or indirectly, by or through any means or device whatsporer, receive or accharges for transportation for such property as fixed by the schedules of rates provided for in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a fraud, which is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of com-petent jurisdiction within the district where the sum of money so received or accepted and three times the value of any other consideration so received or accepted, to ascertained by the trial court; and in the trial for such offence all such rebates or other considerations so received or accepted for a period of six years prior to the mencement of the action may be considered, and the said fine shall be three times the total amount of money or three times the ceived or accepted, as the case may be; pro-

The reading of sections three and four were then completed, bringing the Senate to the section to which the so-called Allison court review compromise amendment is applicable. The Senate then at 6 o'clock adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

NAVAL COURT REBUKED. Stinging Criticism of the Court Which Tried Lleut. John A. Schofield.

WASHINGTON, May 10.-In a memorandum made public at the Navy Department to-day, Acting Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry severely criticised a general court martial for its leniency in general court martial for its leniency in the case of Lieut. John A. Schofield, U. S. N., commanding the torpedo estroyer Winslow, who on February 21 ran the Winslow on a shoal near Norfolk. Not in recent years has so stinging a rebuke been administered to a court. Twice Mr. Newberry sent back the proceedings of the court for reconsideration, but the court refused to change the sentence to anything more harsh than the original judgment—a public reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy. In court-martial cases the Secretary of the Navy has the power to mitigate a sentence, but has no authority to increase the penalty. Had he had the authority, Mr. Newberry would no doubt have punished Lieut. Schofield more severely.

Mr. Newberry's view of the case is that Lieut. Schofield more severely.

Mr. Newberry's view of the case is that Lieut. Schofield clearly disregarded specific naval regulations, and he warns' the young officer that one who, at the outset of his career, presumes to decide that the regulations do not apply to him can hardly anticipate a successful future. The Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who reviewed the case, does not approve the findings of the court, and says so in his report to Mr. Newberry.

The following named officers composed the court which tried Lieut. Schofield at Norfolk: Capts. Albion V. Wadhams, Denis H. Mahan and John E. Roller, retired; Commanders James M. Bull, John G. Quinby, William L. Burdick, retired, and Albert Moritz, retired; Lieuts, Charles P. Shaw, retired, and Henry T. Baker, with First Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate. the case of Lieut. John A. Schofield, U. S.

Judge Advocate.

FOR DIPLOMATS AND CONSULS. Provision Allowing Them a Mileage Fee Going and Coming.

WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The House Com mittee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to a provision in the Diplomatic Appropriation bill allowing Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls a mileage fee of five cents a mile going and coming from their respective posts once during their terms of service. The Department recommended the appropriation of a sum to cover travelling expenses.

penses.

The salary of the Ambassador to Japan was fixed at \$17,500 a year and that of the Minister to Norway at \$7,500. The Department recommended \$10,000. It is for this post that Assistant Secretary Peirce has been nominated by the President. The total carried by the bill will be in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000.

. Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- These army orders were

issued to-day:

First Lieut, William W. Ballard, Jr., Artillery
Forps, from treatment at General Hospital, Weshington Barracks, to his station.

Major George F., Bushnell, surgeon, to represent
Medical department of the army at the meeting of
the National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis, to be held in Washington vention of tuberculosis, to whom May 16 to 18, Licut. Col. Medorem Crawford, Artillery Corps, Licut. Col. Medorem Crawford, Artillery Corps, from Fort McHenry to Fort Wadsworth and assume command of that post.

These navy orders were issued:
Lieut.-Commander A. P. Niblach, to the Chicago
as executive.
Lieut.-Commander W. P. White, from the Chicago
to home and wait orders.
Lieut.-Commander W. R. Shoemaker, from the
Maine to the Hancock.
Lieut. G. C. Day, from the Texas to home and
wait orders. wait orders.
L. Arnold, orders of May 4 modified:
Lieut. C. L. Arnold, orders of May 4 modified:
to the Lancaster.
Ensign L. S. Cox, Jr., order May 4 modified; to
the Constellation.
Ensign W. N. Vernon, from the Texas to home the Constellar W. N. Vernon, from the reason of the Ensign W. N. Vernon, from the Least of the William C. Bean, from the Ensigns L. Brooks, Jr., and C. Bean, from the Texas to the Virginia.

Ensign R. Wainwright, from the Texas to the Ensign R. Wainwright R. Wainwrigh

Ensign M. S. Corning, to the Constellation. Midshipman B. Barnette, from the Texas to the Franklin. Midshipman W. H. Booth, from the Texas to the Midshiphia. R. C. Moody, from the Concord to home.
Lleut, R. C. Moody, from Yokohama to home.
Assistant Surgeon C. C. Grieve, from the Wil-

Assistant Surgeon C. C. Grieve, from the Wilmington, to home.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Rennie, from the Elcano to home.

Assistant Surgeon W. W. Verner, from the Wisconsin to home.

Assistant Surgeon G. L. Wickes, from the Ohio to the Wilmington.

Assistant Surgeon F. E. Seilers, to the Ohio.

Assistant Surgeon F. E. Seilers, to the Wisconsin.

Assistant Surgeon E. O. J. Eytinge, to the Elcano.

Capt. H. O. Bissett, U. S. M. C., from Cavite Station to Mare Island.

FIVE TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

None of two or more rival telephone companies can supply you with the same thing that any of the others does. You can't dispense with the service of any one by taking that of abother. There is no such thing as Telephone Competition. It is duplication, perhaps triplication, possibly quadruplication, and so on to the limit of human candurates.

# The Cussless, Waitless, Out-of-orderless, Girlless Telephone To Be Installed by the Atlantic **Telephone Company**

Why is it that the New York Telephone Company is spending thousands of dollars for advertising? They are in a panic of fear. Rich as the Bell Telephone Company are, they have not money enough to buy the automatic telephone.

Why are the New York Telephone Company compelled to go to Australia to get an engineer's opinion to condemn the automatic system which has been endorsed by the leading engineers of the world? The automatic telephone system is as much superior to the Bell system as the Hoe printing press is to the hand printing press.

Why is it that the New York Telephone Company select only a few testimonials when there are over 7,000 independent telephone companies in the country operating over 3,000,000 telephones in successful competition with the Bell?

Have the city authorities the right to perpetuate a monopoly and forever isolate millions of people who are seeking entrance to New York by means of independent telephones and can only get in in this way?

We only ask "a square deal" and that the doors be opened to the "survival of the fittest."

## ATLANTIC TELEPHONE COMPANY.

#### TRADE CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

INCREASING MARKETS PRE-DICTED FOR OUR PRODUCTS.

Report of Special Agent Pepper of the Department of Commerce and Labor Nearly \$120,000,000 of American Capital Now Invested in the Island.

WASHINGTON, May 10.-Increased markets in Cuba for United States products are predicted by Charles M. Pepper, special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor. In a letter to Secretary Metcalf submitting his report, which was to-day transmitted to Congress, Mr. Pepper says that Cuban foreign commerce approximates \$200,000,000 annually, and that while the exports from Cuba in the last few years have exceeded the imports, this year is likely to show a more evenly balanced condition, with the United States selling the island \$50,000,000 worth of products.

No falling off in the import trade is expected, not withstanding that the buying a bility of the island will be lessened through the decreased production of sugar and the lower price obtained for it. The first three months of the present year show a decrease in United States imports of Cuban sugar of 90,000 tons as compared with the first quarter of 1905, while the value is only \$16,000,000, as against \$32,000,000 for the same period of last year. The decrease in sugar production is due to very severe floods

While succeeding months may make a better relative showing than the first three months, Mr. Pepper is of the opinion that instead of paying Cuba \$72,000,000 for sugar, as was done in 1905, the United States thi year will pay less than \$55,000,000, which was the price of the crop in 1904. In spite of the drop both in production and in price, he does not regard the industry as facing a grave crisis, though there will be depression later in the year. He says the sugar indus-try in Cuba is now on a modern economic basis and the profits are to be judged by a series of years rather than by a single

There is also a shortage in the tobacco crop, due to floods, and this reduces the output, which usually amounts to \$28,000,000, by at least \$5,000,000.

Despite the heavy decrease in sugar and the appreciable one in tobacco, Mr. Pepper says that there will be no distress, because very large amounts of capital are being transferred from the United States and Europe for investment in development enterprises. Labor is scarce and wages are high and the transferred capital assures the continuance of industrial activity. Contracts for future delivery of material insure that the volume of imports will be maintained. The new capital is going into

lines, municipal improvements and miscellaneous enterprises. In an analysis of the markets for American products Mr. Pepper considers that in some forms of iron and steel manufactures, and in electrical apparatus, railway equipment and rolling stock, agricultural mplements, sewing machines, typewriters, weighing scales and bicycles, the United States has substantially the whole trade,

the construction of railroads and trolley

States has substantially the whole trade, but he believes that in spite of the reciprocity reductions on sugar machinery this country is not getting its full share of the business. He also points out how the mnufacturers of household hardware may extend the sale of their goods.

In foodstuffs he says that the United States can continue to monopolize the flour trade, and the efforts of the shippers should be to educate the Cuban population to a greater consumption of flour. England and Germany still hold the bulk of the rice trade. Though the imports from the United States have grown from nothing to very reasonable figures, the opinion is advanced that a combine of the jobbers or dealers has been formed to discredit the American product.

In packing house products the United States has made such substantial progress that except for a few specialties, it controls the lard, bacon and ham shipments. The importation of jerked beef from South America, however, is something that apparently cannot be overcome by this countries.

parently cannot be overcome by this coun-In groceries and liquors the trade with

In groceries and liquors the trade with Cuba has grown, but these lines, owing to various causes, are largely controlled by Spain. Mr. Pepper believes that the California clarets, which have met with favor in Cuba, will find a wider market if the same methods are followed that obtain in handling the wines from Spain.

The report says that the Cuban imports of cottons vary from \$8,000,000 to \$8,000,000 annually and while the United States manufacturers under the reciprocity concesannually and white the reciprocity concessions have been able to build up a business of \$1,500,000 to \$1,600,000, yet they would make greater headway against the Manchester mills if more attention were paid A FIRST-CLASS

# Newspaper and Plant For Sale

The Evening Herald The Sunday Herald The Weekly Herald OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Under a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, the undersigned will sell the EVENING, the SUNDAY and the WEEKLY HERALD of Baltimore, with all their good will, plant and machinery, at public auction, at the rooms of the Real Estate Exchange, 225 St. Paul street, Baltimore, at 12 noon, Tuesday, May 29, 1906.

THE EVENING HERALD divides with one other paper of the first class the afternoon field of a city of 600,000. It is only twenty months old and its possibilities are undeveloped.

THE SUNDAY HERALD is a very profitable publication with a solid circulation and a fine advertising patronage. Its business can be very largely increased. It has been established over a quarter of a century.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, popular for thirty years, has a good general circulation.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, popular for thirty years, has a good general circulation.

All this property will be sold as a going concern, fully equipped with modern machinery, and offering the finest newspaper opportunity at present available in the United States.

Whether your desire be to make an investment capable of his returns or to get into the newspaper business in the most delightful city o. America, this sale should have your attention.

A prospectus containing the precise terms of sale and a full inventory and description of the property to be sold can be obtained upon application to JOHN C. ROSE, 628 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

LYNN R. MEEKINS Receivers

#### WALTHAM WATCHES.

The "Riverside" movement, "hich has seventeen jewels, twelve rubies and five sapphires, is particularly recommended as being within the means of everyone, and is as accurate a timekeeper as it is possible to make.

"The Perfected American Watch." an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, free upon request.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY. WALTHAM, MASS.

in patterns, styles and designs.
In boots and shoes there has been a very

colonization until these excessive land values are reduced.

Speaker Wadsworth at the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Speaker Wads-

worth was in Washington to-day to visit

his wife's mother, Mrs. Hay. He saw the

President this morning for a few minutes,

but said that his talk with him had no po-

litical significance. Mr. Wadsworth de-clared positively that he would not be a candidate for chairman of the Republican

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The battleship

Alabama and the tug Nina have arrived

at New York Navy Yard, the collier Hero

at Hampton Roads, the gunbeat Scorpion at Santo Domingo City and the despatch boat Dolphin at North River. The tug Choctaw has sailed from Wash-ington for Newport News

#### Leading Lead Pencil Manufacturers

in patterns, styles and designs.

In boots and shoes there has been a very notable increase since the American factories began to adapt their lasts to the Cuban foot, and in women's shoes the United States has the best of the trade, but there is an opportunity for increased sales, particularly in a cheap and durable form of men's footwear.

The belief is indicated that the United States might sell some of the rice, pottery, chemicals and cutlery which Cuba now buys in Germany. England is declared to be the most aggressive of the competitors of the United States and her sales include sugar bags, sugar machinery, cottons and rice.

Cuban finances, the report says, are in sound condition, the revenues at the present rate of importation insuring about \$32,000,000 income. have discontinued sending samples to dealers, but send Colortype pictures of the pencils instead.

The Colortype illustrations show the pencils on paper exactly as they are in reality—their colors as well as their shape, size and form.

rate of importation insuring about \$32,-000,000 income.

The amount of United States capital now invested in Cuba is estimated to be between \$115,000,000 and \$120,000,000. Mr. Pepper says that outside of the Isle of Pines the Americans who have actually settled in Cuba are not more than 5,000 or 6,000, and that the number of settlers is not in proportion to the land purchases, which have been very extensive. One reason for the small number of settlers, he says, is the high price at which the American syndicates hold unimproved lands, and he does not look for a heavy American colonization until these excessive land The dealer can order as intelligently from the Colortype pictures of the pencils as he could by seeing the pencils themselves; while the manufacturers save thousands of dollars formerly expended for samples and delivery charges.

This one instance of what the Colortype illustration has accomplished may give you a hint as to how to apply it to your

AMERICAN COLORTYPE COMPANY COLOR PRINTERS Corner Hubert and West Streets Works: New York, Chicago and Newark

MATERIALS FOR PANAMA CANAL.

Resolution Restricting Purchases to Articles of Domestie Manufacture. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- Senator Dick of Ohio introduced the following resolution

That purchases of material and equipment

### B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY. 10

Alfmun & Co. DIRECT PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO A LARGE STOCK OF WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY. BLACK, WHITE AND VARIOUS COLORS, IN EMBROIDERED OPENWORK AND PLAIN STYLES, AT \$2.75, \$2.90, \$3.50, \$4.50 AND \$5.50.

ALSO WOMEN'S FINE SILK HOSE IN A VARIETY OF OPENWORK AND EMBROIDERED STYLES, DELICATE SHADES, WHITE AND BLACK, AT \$7.00, \$8.75 AND UPWARDS.

ORDERS EXECUTED TO MATCH COSTUMES.

WHITE AND TAN LISLE THREAD HOSIERY, PLAIN, OPEN WORK AND EMBROIDERED, FOR WEAR WITH PUMPS

ALSO CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, OF SILK, LISLE THREAD AND COTTON, BOTH PLAIN AND RIBBED.

MEN'S HOSIERY. A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S HALF-HOSE IN THE LATEST COLORINGS; SILK, LISLE THREAD AND COTTON, BOTH PLAIN AND FANCY, IN-CLUDING AN ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE SELECTION OF EMBROIDERED HOSIERY.

# M. Alfman & Co.

- SALE OF BOYS' CLOTHING, W

This day (Friday), May 11th, and Saturday, May 12th. THE FOLLOWING VERY DESIRABLE STYLES OF BOYS' AND

CHILDREN'S SUITS, AT DECIDEDLY BELOW

THE USUAL PRICES:

Norfolk Suits of Mixed Grey Worsted and Cheviot, and Blue Serge, with yoke and the latest style plaits; two pairs of knickerbocker trousers; sizes 9 to 16 years . . . \$7.50

Sailor Suits of Mixed Grey Cheviot and Blue Serge, embroidered on sleeves and collar, with extra pique shield, bloomer trousers; 

## TRY IT IN YOUR BATH **SCRUBB'S**

Mollient Ammonia. A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION. Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.

Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.

Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.

Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets.

Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.

So Vivifying after Motoring and other Spor's.

USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE. AT CROCERS AND DRUCCISTS, 25c. PER BOTTLE.

for use in the construction of the Panama production and manufacture, unless the President deems the bids therefor to be unreasonable, in which case bids may be invited and contracts awarded for material and equipment of foreign production or manufacture, to the extent of the consumption of such articles that may be required

in the construction of the said canal.

CARL H. SCHULTZ.